STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN, SEMINOE ROAD COALBED METHANE PILOT PROJECT, CARBON COUNTY, WYOMING

 $Prepared \ for$

Dudley & Associates, LLC Denver, Colorado

Prepared by

TRC Mariah Associates Inc.

Laramie, Wyoming

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) AND STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

This document establishes a plan to manage the storm water runoff resulting from construction activities associated with Dudley & Associates, LLC's (Dudley's) Seminoe Road Coalbed Methane (CBM) Pilot Project (Project) and associated transmission pipeline and compressor station development. Under the federal *Clean Water Act*, construction projects that disturb more than 5 acres of land are required to file and publish a Notice of Intent and obtain a permit under the NPDES program. The federal program is administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); however, the State of Wyoming obtained primacy in 1974 and in Wyoming the program is administered by the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division (WDEQ/WQD).

WDEQ/WQD issues permits for storm water runoff from construction projects. This document comprises the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) required by the WDEQ/WQD. This plan was developed in accordance with *Authorization to Discharge Storm Water Associated with Construction Activities Under the NPDES* (WDEQ/WQD 2001).

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Dudley, of Denver, Colorado, has proposed the Project in Townships 23 and 24 North, Range 85 West, Carbon County, Wyoming (see Map 1, map pocket). The Project consists of drilling, completing, and producing 18 CBM wells for evaluation (including two alternative well locations that may or may not be developed) and one centrally located monitoring well (19 total wells). Production wells will be spaced at 160 acres, or four wells per section. Additional Project features include access roads, in-field water and natural gas pipelines, and produced water discharge facilities. A compressor station will be built within the Project area and a natural gas transmission pipeline will be constructed linking the compressor station with existing interstate

natural gas pipelines located approximately 20 mi southeast of the Project area near Walcott, Wyoming (see Map 1, map pocket).

Access to the Project area is from Sinclair, Wyoming, along Carbon County Road 351 (Seminoe Road). The Project area (excluding the transmission pipeline route) encompasses approximately 8,320 acres, 3,840 (46%) of which are federal surface and mineral estate. Total surface disturbance will be 401 acres (156 acres of initial disturbance and 80 acres of life-of-project disturbance within the Project area and 245 acres of short-term construction-related disturbance for the transmission pipeline). Detailed map and site descriptions of the Project area are found in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Environmental Assessment (EA) and Project Decision Record (DR) (BLM 2001a, 2001b) and the Project area riparian investigation report and Project water management plan (Dudley 2001a, 2001b). Detailed descriptions of the transmission pipeline are found in the pipeline wetland report and wildlife letter report (Dudley 2002a, 2002b).

1.3 PROJECT OWNER AND OPERATOR

The Project owner is Dudley and the Project contact is:

Ms. Kate Fay Dudley & Associates, LLC 1776 Lincoln St., Suite 904 Denver, CO 80203-1026

2.0 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND SITE DESCRIPTION

Project construction activities are described in Chapter 2.0 of the Project EA (BLM 2001a). Typical construction details are provided in the site-specific Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) and rights-of-way (ROWs) applications and associated Plans of Development (PODs) submitted for all Project features.

Soils in the area range in texture from sandy to clayey, and slopes range from relatively flat to rolling, so erosion potential varies widely depending on location. The predominant land uses in the Project area are agricultural (livestock grazing), wildlife habitat, recreation, and transportation (Seminoe Road). Most rainfall in the Project area occurs as brief relatively intense summer storms.

The runoff coefficient (C value) for the Project area will be between 0.10 and 0.80 and will average 0.35 (adapted from Table 1 in WDEQ/WQD 2001). This value is based on general terrain, soils properties (e.g., porosity, density), slope, and vegetative cover (e.g., grassland, shrubland), and is affected by rainfall intensity and duration. For a given terrain, the ratio of runoff to rainfall will increase as storm intensity and duration increase. Post-development C values for Project-required lands will be roughly equivalent to pre-development values.

2.1 POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS

The primary potential pollutants from construction are disturbed soils and subsequent surface water runoff from access road, well pad, pipeline, and ancillary facility sites. Other potential pollutants could include spills of petroleum products, antifreeze, or drilling fluids.

Soil-disturbing activities will include:

- access road and pipeline construction,
- excavating holes at drill locations,

- minor cutting and filling,
- soil compaction from traffic on access roads, and
- construction of ancillary facilities.

A list of the hazardous materials to be used for or produced by this Project is provided in Appendix D of the EA (BLM 2001a).

2.2 RECEIVING WATERS

Lists of the drainage channels and associated wetlands potentially affected by Project area facility corridors (i.e., in-field road and pipeline routes) and the transmission pipeline and transmission pipeline construction access roads are provided in Tables 4.1 and 4.2, respectively. These channels and adjacent wetlands are considered to be the waters of the U.S. (WUS) that will receive storm water discharge. These WUS are based on information shown on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' series topographic quadrangles and National Wetlands Inventory Maps; these WUS are further described for the Project area in Dudley (2001a and 2001c) and for the transmission pipeline in Dudley (2002a). The North Platte River is the only perennial water located near affected areas. Seminoe Reservoir, Carbon County, Wyoming, will ultimately receive runoff from the Project area resulting from storm events, whereas the North Platte River and Saint Marys Creek will receive runoff from the transmission pipeline route.

Table 2.1 Potentially Affected Drainages, Seminoe Road Coalbed Methane Pilot Project.

| Feature Type | USGS Quadrangle | Location | Mitigation |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| East Fork Pool Table Draw | Seminoe Dam SW | Sec. 27, 33, and 34, T24N, R85W | Culverts, bubblers |
| East Fork Pool Table Draw | Ferris Lake | Sec. 3, T23N, R85W | Culverts |
| West Fork Pool Table Draw | Seminoe Dam SW | Sec. 27, T24N, R85W | Culverts, bubblers |
| Pool Table Draw | Seminoe Dam SW | Sec. 23, T24N, R85W | Culvert |
| Pool Table Draw Reservoir Wetland ¹ | Seminoe Dam SW | Sec. 27, T24N, R85W | Monitoring |

There will be no construction activities within this wetland; monitoring will be as described in Dudley (2001a, 2001b, and 2001c).

Table 2.2 Potentially Affected Drainages, Transmission Pipeline and Access Road Routes, Carbon County, Wyoming.

| Feature Type | USGS Quadrangle | Location | Mitigation | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--|--|
| Pipeline Route | | | | | |
| Dirtyman Draw | Ferris Lake | SWSW Sec. 9, T23N, R85W | Restore banks | | |
| Dry wash | Ferris Lake | SWNW Sec. 21, T23N, R85W | Restore banks | | |
| Dry wash | Ferris Lake | SWSW Sec. 28, T23N, R85W | Restore banks | | |
| North Platte River/wetland | Ferris Lake | NESE Sec. 9, T22N, R85W | Bore | | |
| Dry wash | Ferris Lake | Sec. 15, T22N, R85W | Restore banks | | |
| Dry wash | Fort Steel | SESW Sec. 14, T22N, R85W | Restore banks | | |
| Dry wash | Fort Steel | SESE Sec. 23, T22N, R85W | Restore banks | | |
| Dry wash | Fort Steel | SWSE Sec. 8, T21N, R84W | Restore banks | | |
| Dry wash | Walcott | SESE Sec. 16, T21N, R84W | Restore banks | | |
| Dry wash | Walcott | SENW Sec. 22, T21N, R84W | Restore banks | | |
| Saint Marys Creek/wetland | Walcott | NWSE Sec. 22, T21N, R84W | Bore | | |
| Dry wash | Walcott | NENE Sec. 34, T21N, R84W | Restore banks | | |
| Pipeline Construction Access Roads | | | | | |
| Dry wash | Lone Haystack Mountain | NESW Sec. 31, T23N, R85W | Culvert | | |
| Dry wash | Fort Steel | SESW Sec. 8, T21N, R84W | Culvert | | |
| Dry wash | Walcott | Sec. 16 and 22, T21N, R84W | Culverts | | |
| Saint Marys Creek | Walcott | Sec. 26 and 27, T21N, R84W | Culverts | | |

3.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

3.1 GENERAL PRACTICES

The objectives of sediment and erosion control are to conserve soils and to prevent water pollution caused by storm water runoff. Dudley will use soil erosion and sediment control measures to reduce the amount of soil that is carried off disturbance areas and deposited in receiving waters, thereby minimizing impacts to surface and ground water. Dudley will install temporary and permanent erosion control devices as necessary during Project construction. These devices will include waterbars, roadside ditches with subsurface culverts, berms, energy-dissipating structures, mulches, and reestablishment of permanent vegetation in all areas disturbed during construction, as necessary. All applicable soil erosion and sediment control measures will be implemented in accordance with the guidelines contained herein prior to commencement of field construction activities at each location. Measures will be maintained during and after construction until final stabilization is completed.

Site-specific circumstances will often dictate the types of erosion control measures needed and, while certain measures are recommended herein, Dudley will evaluate all disturbed areas and make on-site decisions on a case-by-case basis. This SWPPP establishes goals of erosion control and regulation but leaves some flexibility in the specific implementation methods necessary to achieve these goals. Dudley will monitor construction to ensure that erosion control devices are properly installed and functioning.

Dudley will suspend construction activities when soils are so wet that equipment traffic causes ruts deeper than 4 inches. Construction will resume when soils become dry enough to support construction equipment. Due to the variability in soil conditions within the Project area, Dudley will determine when conditions are too wet to continue construction activities.

Dudley will construct access roads approximately 1 ft above natural surfaces to allow wind to blow roads free of snow. However, because the actual effects of the proposed Project on snow redistribution are unknown, Dudley proposes no other mitigation measures at this time. Dudley will construct all new access roads in compliance with all BLM, Carbon County, or other applicable road requirements. Permanent roads will be designed, graded, and appropriately surfaced to provide all-weather use.

3.2 TEMPORARY STABILIZATION

Since construction proceeds very quickly, temporary stabilization measures (e.g., terracing, temporary seeding, or mulching) are not likely to be required. Dudley will implement temporary stabilization measures if construction in a given area ceases for 14+ days and is not expected to resume within 21 days.

Dudley will implement temporary stabilization practices to control potential surface water and groundwater impacts that might occur as a result of construction-related activities. Temporary stabilization procedures include but are not limited to the following best management practices (BMPs) pursuant to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance (EPA 1992):

- install temporary berms,
- regrade disturbed land,
- texture and regrade soil,
- install erosion control blankets or mulching on disturbed land,
- install silt fences or straw bales (i.e., sediment barriers),
- install culverts across large channels, and
- water or otherwise stabilize wind-prone materials.

3.3 TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES

The soil erosion and sediment control measures described herein are the minimum control measures Dudley will implement during construction and restoration. However, Dudley may

implement additional practice to comply with all applicable erosion control requirements. Dudley will implement all appropriate pollution prevention measures as soon as practical before disturbance or after construction activities have been completed.

Temporary erosion control of backfilled structures, graded well pads, and staging areas will include leaving disturbed surfaces rough to reduce erosion potential. Construction equipment will avoid travel in undisturbed areas to the extent possible. Erosion control blankets or other comparable devices will also be used, if deemed necessary, on cut-and-fill slopes, in roadside ditches, on soil stockpiles, and on disturbed areas adjacent to the roadway where cut slopes exceed 3:1. Temporary sediment barriers will be used in roadside ditches and at the base of cut-and-fill slopes to slow runoff and trap sediments wherever slopes exceed 5:1. Stockpiled topsoil will be stabilized with water as needed for dust control and regraded to allow natural establishment of vegetation.

Dudley will adhere to the following sequence of operations for construction of access/facilities corridor roads, pipelines, well pads, and compressor stations unless otherwise directed by the BLM. Revisions to sequences may be instituted if approved by the BLM, and if such modifications do not result in increased erosion or sedimentation at the site.

The sequence for access road/facilities corridor construction includes:

- construct crown-and-ditch roads,
- install temporary sediment control silt fences or straw bales as needed,
- install culverts at channel crossings, and
- install permanent erosion control including using wing ditches and/or seeding and mulching all disturbed areas where no other permanent measure is required.

The sequence for pipeline installation will include:

- install temporary sediment control silt fences or straw bales as needed;
- excavate and stockpile topsoil;

- stockpile excavated material for backfill--for wet-excavated material, the installation of a sediment control silt fence may be required along the lower perimeter of the stockpile area;
- construct and install the pipeline;
- backfill and compact excavated area; and
- install permanent erosion control including seeding and mulching.

The sequence for construction of well pads and ancillary facilities will include:

- install temporary sediment control silt fences or straw bales as needed;
- excavate and stockpile topsoil;
- stockpile excavated material for backfill--for wet-excavated material, the installation of a sediment control silt fence may be required along the lower perimeter of the stockpile area;
- construct well pad or ancillary facility;
- backfill and compact excavated area; and
- install permanent erosion control including seeding and mulching all disturbed areas where no other permanent measure is required.

Sediment Barriers

Dudley will use sediment barriers to intercept and retain the small amounts of sediment carried by sheet flow or rills from disturbed areas. Sediment barriers will be placed in critical areas where high surface runoff is expected (e.g., slopes). They will be used wherever no other practice is reasonable, where there is no concentration of water in a channel or other drainageway above the barrier, and where erosion could occur in the form of sheet and/or rill erosion.

Dudley will use sediment barriers where:

- the contributing drainage area is less than 1 acre,
- the length of slope above the barriers is less than 150 ft, and/or

• the slope of the contributing drainage area for at least 30 ft adjacent to the barriers does not exceed 5%.

Dudley will construct barriers so water cannot bypass the barrier around the ends. Barriers will be removed when no longer needed (i.e., upon successful revegetation of disturbed areas) so as not to block or impede storm flow or natural drainage.

Silt fences and straw bales will be installed in accordance with accepted construction practices. Silt fence posts will be spaced 10 ft center-to-center or closer. The posts will extend at least 16 inches into the ground and at least 20 inches above the ground. A metal fence with 6-inch or smaller openings and at least 2 ft in height may be fastened to the fence posts. A filter fabric, recommended for such use by the manufacturer, will be buried at least 6 inches into the ground and exposed at least 20 inches above the ground. It may be fastened in place by stakes or other accepted means as specified by the BLM.

Straw bale barriers will be securely tied and staked along contour. Bales will be placed at least 4 inches into the ground in a row with ends tightly abutting adjacent bales. Bales will be securely anchored in place by two stakes or rebar driven through each bale. The first stake in each bale will be driven toward previous placed bales to force the bales together.

Dudley will inspect barriers weekly in areas of active construction or equipment operation or within 24 hours of each 0.5 inch or greater rainfall or snowmelt event. Maintenance inspection reports will be completed after each inspection (see Appendix A). If identified, ineffective erosion control measures will be repaired (e.g., re-anchored) or replaced. Sediment will be removed from behind silt fences when it reaches 30% of the height of the barrier, and all silt and other debris will be disposed of at an approved location. Dudley will immediately install additional erosion control devices in any area deemed in need of further protection.

3.4 PERMANENT STABILIZATION MEASURES

Dudley will implement permanent stabilization practices on disturbed areas associated with construction of pipelines, access roads, well pads, ancillary facilities, and any other disturbed areas. Dudley will implement any permanent stabilization practices deemed necessary.

Dudley will complete post-construction reclamation in the first appropriate season following the completion of construction. The short-term goal of reclamation will be to stabilize disturbed areas as rapidly as possible, thereby protecting sites and adjacent undisturbed areas from degradation. The long-term goal will be to return the land to approximate pre-disturbance conditions through the establishment of an ecologically sustainable vegetation community.

Most post-construction work will entail stabilizing slopes and reseeding unused disturbed areas including portions of well pads, road ROWs, ancillary facility sites, and all disturbed areas associated with pipelines.

The objective of regrading will be to establish overall slope stability and to re-establish and stabilize drainages via grading and contouring earthwork. All disturbed areas not required for the life-of-project will be regraded to the approximate original contour. Fill slopes will be reduced to a grade of 3:1 or lower, where possible. If it is not possible to reduce slopes to 3:1, stringent soil stabilization measures (e.g., erosion control blanket or soil tackifier application) will be implemented to minimize soil loss and improve slope stability.

Seedbed preparation will occur between September 15 and ground freeze-up or in the spring after the ground thaws but before April 15 in the first season following construction. Surface preparation, soil placement, and tillage will not occur during times when soils or the ground is wet or frozen. Dudley will conduct revegetation in accordance with standard reclamation procedures.

Final stabilization is achieved when all soil-disturbing activities at the site have been completed and when a uniform perennial vegetative cover has been established or equivalent measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) have been employed. When the site has been fully stabilized and all storm water discharges from construction activities are eliminated, Dudley will submit a Notice of Termination to the WDEQ/WQD.

4.0 PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF NON-STORM WATER RELEASES

This section identifies the general practices Dudley will employ to prevent and manage non-storm water releases (e.g., hazardous material, human waste, fugitive dust).

To minimize potential adverse effects from the release of hazardous materials, Dudley and its contractors will manage hazardous materials in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. Dudley will prepare a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan and this plan will be followed in the event of a spill. Copies of the SPCC Plan will be given to appropriate Dudley personnel, contractors, and field personnel, and will also be available at Dudley's Denver, Colorado, office.

Dudley will not dispose of solid, hazardous, or petroleum wastes on-site, and will comply with applicable federal and state waste disposal laws and regulations. Dudley will locate, handle, and store any hazardous substances in a manner that prevents them from contaminating soil and water resources. Any release (leaks, spills, etc.) of oil or hazardous substances in excess of the reportable quantity as established by 40 *Code of Federal Regulations* (C.F.R.) Parts 112 and 117 will be reported as required by WDEQ/WQD and/or EPA. If the release of oil or hazardous substances in a reportable quantity were to occur, a copy of the report would be furnished to the appropriate federal and state agencies.

Dudley will manage and dispose of solid and sanitary waste during construction as approved by the BLM (2001b).

Dudley will control all fugitive dust emissions occurring from traffic on gravel roads, clearing and grading, foundation excavation, etc., as required by BLM (2001b).

5.0 PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

All Dudley employees will inspect work areas for which they are responsible regularly while the work is being conducted, and if any damaged, faulty, or ineffective pollution prevention practices are noted, they will be immediately repaired or replaced. All Dudley employees will also inspect the equipment for which they are responsible and will repair or replace any piece of equipment that might be or has the potential to release any product or waste material into the environment. Dudley will clean up any spilled fuel or other petroleum product immediately.

5.1 DRILLING FLUIDS

Boring requires the use of a bentonite-based drilling fluid for lubrication of the cutting head and stabilization of the drill hole. Dudley will contain drilling fluids in drill pits which will be surrounded by silt fences, as necessary. Drilling fluids will not be discharged into any stream or wetland.

5.2 SPILLS AND LEAKS

Dudley will not store petroleum products on-site. A fuel truck will furnish fuel necessary for equipment during construction operations. Any leaks of petroleum products from equipment will be cleaned up and disposed of in accordance with applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

6.0 INSPECTION AND TRAINING

6.1 TRAINING

Dudley personnel and its contractors and subcontractors will be required to read this SWPPP before performing professional services at the sites identified in this SWPPP. Dudley will further provide appropriate storm water management training to all personnel designated to implement this SWPPP and/or conduct site inspection. Training will be conducted annually and address topics such as the selection, maintenance, and installation of pollution controls, spill response, and material management. Training records will be maintained for a minimum of 3 years.

6.2 INSPECTION

During construction, Dudley will designate qualified personnel to inspect disturbed areas at least once every 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of any rain storm that exceeds 0.5 inch or after periods of rapid snowmelt. These inspections will cover areas that have not been stabilized and/or contain structural control measures. Inspections may be more frequent during wet periods if deemed necessary.

If inspection results indicate a need for revision to this SWPPP, the plan will be revised and implemented following the inspection. Inspection reports will identify any incidents of noncompliance.

Following the completion of construction but prior to return of the site to approximate preconstruction conditions and termination of coverage under this permit, qualified personnel will inspect the site at least once every quarter.

6.3 RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

Dudley will maintain a copy of this SWPPP on-site until the date of Project termination. Dudley will retain copies of the SWPPP and all reports required by the General Permit for a period of at least 3 years from the date of Project termination.

An inspection report will be prepared and signed by the inspector following each inspection (see Appendix A). If the report describes deficiencies in pollution control structures or procedures, such deficiencies will be corrected within 24 hours. Copies of inspection reports will be retained at the construction site. The SWPPP will also be modified within 30 days to reflect any required structural or procedural changes.

All inspection reports will be prepared, certified, and signed by Dudley personnel following each inspection. Each inspection report will be incorporated into the SWPPP. In addition, all inspection reports will be maintained at the Dudley office in Denver, Colorado, for a minimum of 3 years.

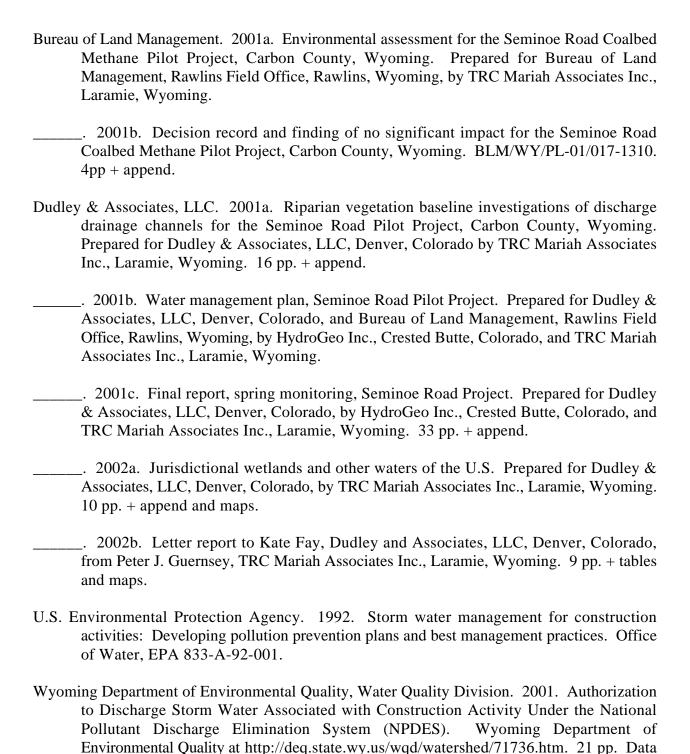
6.4 PLAN REVISIONS

Dudley will modify or revise this SWPPP if at any time while this SWPPP is in effect, Dudley determines that changes are necessary due to revisions in the specific location where the SWPPP is applied or changes are necessary in the required design, construction, operation, or maintenance of facilities or processes under the BMPs utilized for the Project. This also applies to changes in any facility and/or operation which could significantly affect potential storm water discharge. All changes or amendments to this SWPPP will follow page replacement formatting, as set up in this document, so that the SWPPP will be kept current and up-to-date.

6.5 TERMINATION

Upon completion of construction and any reclamation activities, Dudley will submit a Notice of Termination to WDEQ/WQD.

7.0 REFERENCES



accessed December 21, 2001.

APPENDIX A:

INSPECTION REPORTS

DUDLEY & ASSOCIATES, LLC STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN INSPECTION REPORT

| Date of Inspection: | |
|---|------------|
| Name of Inspector: | |
| Describe Each Area and BMP Which Was Inspected and Its Condition: | |
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| | |
| Describe Any Deficiencies Noted During the Inspection and What and When O | Corrective |
| Measures Will Be Taken: | |
| | |
| | |

DUDLEY & ASSOCIATES, LLC STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN INSPECTION REPORT

| Date of Inspection: | |
|---|---|
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| | |
| | |
| G. C. | |
| Signature of Inspector | Date |
| | |
| | CERTIFICATION |
| direction or supervision in accorda properly gathered and evaluated th or persons who manage the syste information, the information submi and complete. I am aware that the | this document and all attachments were prepared under my new with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel e information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person em, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the tted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, are are significant penalties for submitting false information, d imprisonment for knowing violations. |
| | |
| Name and Title: | |
| | |
| Signature and Date: | |